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Dearne Urban District Council

THE
HEALTH
OF
THE DEARNE
1969



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THE DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee, 1969/70

Chairman :

Councillor J. GRAYSON

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor M. HOTCHINS

Councillors :

Mrs. E. Howard	P. Doyle
Mrs. A. Paulgreen	G. W. Hague
Mrs. A. M. Taylor	J. T. Holmes
Mrs. J. Vince	J. E. Horton
E. Austwick	J. C. Stanley
C. E. Clark	R. Taylor
D. R. Bramham	

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

T. DUFFY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Goldthorpe.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Included in this report of the health of your district are details of the health services administered by the County Council and a report on the school health service.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1969 is 26,550, which is 140 fewer than the estimate for mid-1968. There were, however, 442 live births against a total of 270 deaths, producing a natural increase in the population of 172.

The corrected live birth rate was 16.3 per thousand of the population, and this is also the rate for England and Wales. 54 of the 442 live births were illegitimate, representing 12 per cent of the total. The national figure for illegitimate births is 8 per cent.

11 deaths were recorded of children under the age of one year, corresponding to an infant mortality rate of 25 per thousand live births. This is disappointing when compared with last year's rate of 16.4 and a rate for England and Wales of 18. On examining the causes of death of these 11 babies, however, it will be noted that 3 died from congenital anomalies, and 6 from prematurity and other causes of perinatal mortality. The remaining two deaths were due to meningitis and accidental inhalation of stomach contents. Only one of the eleven infants ever left hospital after birth.

I am again pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

A total of 270 deaths was recorded in 1969—153 males and 117 females. The adjusted death rate was 14.5 per thousand estimated population, compared with a rate for England and Wales of 11.9. The main causes of death were circulatory diseases (82); cerebro-vascular disease (48);

cancer of all sites (40) and respiratory diseases (37). The death rates for these four categories in respect of the Dearne Urban District and the West Riding Administrative County are as follows :—

	Dearne	West Riding Administrative County
Circulatory Diseases ...	... 3.43	4.39
Cerebro-vascular Diseases ...	... 1.81	1.70
Cancer (all sites) ...	... 1.54	2.10
Respiratory Diseases ...	... 1.39	1.69

3 deaths were recorded from respiratory tuberculosis and 1 from other forms of tuberculosis.

In the section of the report compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Duffy, reference is made to the hearing held at the Council Offices in January, 1970 concerning the proposals for the No. 6 Smoke Control Order. The Council are to be commended in their efforts to get clean air in the Dearne. There is no other single measure that will do more to promote better health in a community that has for many years suffered more than it ought from the English Disease—chronic bronchitis. This is eventually a crippling disability and it is essentially preventable.

I would like to thank all members of the Council and all my colleagues and staff, both at the Dearne and at Dunford House, for their support and encouragement during the year.

Yours faithfully,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House,
Wath-upon-Dearne,
Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2.

SECTION 'A' STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in Acres) ...	...	...	...	...	3,888
Resident Population—Registrar General's Estimate	...	...	...	...	26,550
Number of habitable houses at 31st December 1969	...	...	...	...	8,310
Population density (persons per house)	...	...	...	...	3.2
House density (houses per acre)	...	...	...	...	2.1
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£593,242
Net product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£2,316
Rainfall (in inches)	...	...	...	...	27.64"

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows a decrease of 140 compared to last year's figures.

The population has remained fairly static since the 1961 census figure which was 26,453.

The number of habitable houses at the end of 1969 was 8,310, an increase of 60 over that recorded at the end of 1968. The numbers of houses, rateable value and net product of a penny rate are the highest on record.

The Dearne Urban District was formed by the amalgamation of the two urban districts of Bolton-on-Dearne and Thurnscoe plus a small part of Barnborough (Doncaster R.D.C.). This change took place on April 1st 1937 under the County of York, West Riding Review Order 1937.

Coal mining continues to be our chief industry, the social conditions of the area are those generally associated with the growth and development of mining. Most of the pits at which the majority of our local work people are employed appear likely to continue for a considerable time. The present workings are causing some degree of mining subsidence being experienced on the surface.

The proportion of the male working population employed in or about coal mining has decreased in recent years and the unemployment figure has reached 6%. There are still three out of every five working males in the Dearne employed in the mining industry, a high proportion for one trade.

The Council continue to encourage new industries in the area and a large majority of the female working population go to work within the district at the various clothing factories which have been constructed or extended. The district is well supplied with main roads and rail services and can cater for the development of further light industry factories.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	258	184	442
Legitimate	...	...	...	220	168	388
Illegitimate	...	...	...	38	16	54

Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population 16.6

Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population 16.3

Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births 12%

Still-births :—

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	3	4	7
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births				...		15.6
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	261	188	449	

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

Total	...	...	...	8	3	11
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	3	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1

Infant Mortality Rates :—

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	...	24.9
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	25.7
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	18.5
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	18.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	18.1
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still- births)	...	33.4

Maternal mortality, including abortion :—

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	0.0		

Deaths :—

		Males	Females	Total
Total	...	153	117	270
Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	10.2
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	14.5
Natural increase of population	...	...	...	172

**Causes of death at different periods of life during 1969 in the Urban District of Dearne
General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand W.C.2.**

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Age in Years									
			Under 4 Weeks	1 year	4 Weeks and under	1— 5	5— 15	15— 25	25— 35	35— 45	45— 55	55— 65
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
B6 Other Tuberculosis, Including Late Effects	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(9) Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B19(10) Other Malignant Neoplasm	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand W.C.2.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years						
					1— 5— 15— 25— 35— 45— 55— 65— 75 and over						
B23 Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B24 Meningitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1969 in the Urban District of Dearne
General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand W.C.2.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	Under 4 Weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years							
					1— 5	5— 15	15— 25	25— 35	35— 45	45— 55	55— 65	65— 75
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(9) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE48 All Other Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE49 Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
BE50 All Other External Causes	M	153	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	32
Total all causes	F	117	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	41
										8	13	36
										2	7	47
										1	1	47

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT—DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, 1969

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died	Dom. or Inst. birth
1.	16.1.69	1a Respiratory failure b Multiple congenital malformations Rhesus incompatibility	1 day	8.11	Western Hospital, Doncaster	Inst.
2.	9.2.69	1a Bronchopneumonia b Congenital interventricular septal defect with atresia of the tricuspid valve and single ventricle	3 months	6.8	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Dom.
3.	4.4.69	1a Prematurity b Accidental haemorrhage c Placenta praevia	11 hours	2.0	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	Inst.
4.	26.4.69	Asphyxia due to inhalation of stomach contents. Misadventure	3 months	6.12	At home	Dom.
5.	2.5.69	1a Congestive cardiac failure due to b Multiple congenital deformities of the heart (Atrial septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus)	1 day	7.4	Childrens Hospital, Sheffield	Dom.
6.	13.5.69	1a Septic meningitis	3 months	4.12	Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield	Inst.
7.	18.6.69	1a Prematurity b Antepartum haemorrhage	10 hours	3.0	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	Inst.
8.	21.7.69	1a Congenital brain abnormality	3 days not weighed	Northern General Hospital, Sheffield	Inst.	
9.	30.10.69	1a Prematurity	12 hours	2.0	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	Inst.
10.	26.10.69	1a Prematurity (26 weeks) 1a Gross Prematurity	15 hours	1.11	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	Inst.
11.	16.12.69		12 hours	2.8	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	Inst.

DEARNE 1969

	Dearne Urban District 1969	Div. 26 1969	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Population	26,550	110,080	1,265,770	1,786,280	48,826,800
Live Births (Crude)	16·6	17·4	16·8	16·9	
Live Births (Corrected)	16·3		17·2	17·1	16·3
Death Rate—All causes					
Crude	10·2	11·2	12·3	11·6	
Death Rate—All causes					
Corrected	14·5		12·9	12·6	11·9
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	0·11	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·02
Other Forms	0·04	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02
All Forms	0·15	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·04
Cancer all forms	1·54	1·85	2·22	2·10	2·35
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	1·81	1·52	1·83	1·70	*
Circulatory Diseases excluding C.V.D.	3·43	3·96	4·67	4·39	*
Respiratory Diseases	1·39	2·01	1·81	1·69	*
Maternal Mortality	0·00	0·52	0·19	0·20	0·19
Infantile Mortality	24·9	27·7	19·3	18·9	18·1
Neo Natal Mortality	18·1	20·9	12·6	12·3	12·0
Perinatal Mortality	33·4	32·0	24·5	23·7	23·4
Still-Births	15·6	13·4	13·8	13·5	13·2

* Figures not available

SECTION 'B'

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Staff at 31st December, 1969

Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. Cusiter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Divisional Nursing Officer :

Miss V. Dunford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., D.T. (Queens)

Senior Departmental Medical Officer :

S. K. Pande, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Departmental Medical Officer :

Margaret Bolsover, M.B., Ch.B.

Part-Time Medical Officers :

Farhat Amin, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

M. F. W. Bajorek, M.D.

B. R. Baker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

P. L. Baker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D. M. Bell, M.B., Ch.B.

I. Campbell, M.D., Ch.B.

Jessica Core, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Barbara Demaine, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Mary Scott, M.B., Ch.B.

H. H. Smith, M.B., Ch.B.

J. Wilczynski, M.B., Ch.B.

Obstetrician :

J. C. MacWilliam, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.,
D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Ophthalmologists :

Mary A. C. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.O. (Consultant)

S. K. Bannerjee, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Child Psychiatrist :

J. D. Orme, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Psychologist :

Felicity A. Brown, B.A.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,
Mrs. J. Brown,
Miss I. Cornthwaite,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,
Miss L. Ferneyhough.
Mrs. M. Fisher,
Mrs. D. Goddard,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,
Miss V. McCulloch,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,
Mrs. I. E. Milnes,
Mrs. M. Mitchell,
Mrs. M. Scarrott,
Mrs. O. Smith,
Miss M. Sorby,
Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Miss H. Wray,

Assistants to Health Visitors :

Mrs. M. Lidster (Part-time) Miss E. Robinson,
Mrs. G. Malpass, Mrs. I. Senior.
Mrs. N. M. Noble,

Midwives :

Miss J. Dearden,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,
Mrs. J. Godfrey,
Mrs. M. L. Green,
Mrs. J. Gross,
Mrs. J. Hanmer,
Mrs. A. Hessam,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,
Mrs. V. J. Marley,
Mrs. M. Panton,
Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. M. Venables,
Mrs. R. Williams,

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,
Mrs. J. Cox,
Mrs. S. R. Dickinson,
Mrs. E. E. Dixon,
Mrs. H. Dyson,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,
Mrs. E. Firth,
Miss E. Gill,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,
Mrs. M. Herring,
Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. A. Leaver,
Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. M. Probert,
Mrs. M. Steers,
Mrs. M. Waldron,
Miss P. A. Yarwood.

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman,

Miss D. Bailey.

Mr. P. Leslie,

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Mrs. E. Lewis

Mrs. I. Ardron,

Mrs. M. L. Lewis,

Mr. D. Beevers,

Mrs. J. D. Marshall,

Mrs. J. Cavill,

Mrs. E. Naylor,

Mrs. M. Clarke,

Mrs. M. Peasgood,

Mr. T. Garbett,

Mrs. B. M. Thompson.

Administrative and Clerical Staff :

Divisional Administrative Officer :

Mr. P. Goddard

Senior Clerk :

Mr. A. Wilkinson

Clerks :

Mrs. J. Chantry (P.T.).

Mrs. A. Mann,

Mrs. S. Clare,

Mrs. M. Mason (P.T.),

Mrs. M. C. Dyson,

Mrs. A. C. Moran,

Miss J. Flavell,

Mr. E. K. New,

Mr. H. Haigh,

Mrs. F. Shaw,

Miss P. Hays,

Mrs. P. A. Sturman,

Miss J. E. Hutchinson,

Mrs. J. Thacker,

Mrs. L. Johnson,

Miss J. Worton.

Mrs. D. Law (P.T.).

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

In considering the statistics discussed in the following paragraphs, it should be remembered that the rates quoted are based on relatively small numbers. There will therefore be fluctuations in these rates from year to year, but it is of value to observe the trend of the differing rates over a period of years.

Live Births :

1,914 live births were registered, 125 fewer than in 1968. Although the birth rate, which was 17.4 per thousand estimated population, was lower than the rate of 18.2 for the two previous years, the number of births per thousand of the population in the Divisional Area is still above the birth rate for England and Wales which is 16.3 per thousand estimated population.

There were 137 illegitimate live births, representing 7% of the total. In 1969 8% of all births in England and Wales were illegitimate.

Deaths :

The death rate for the Divisional Area was 11.2 per thousand estimated population, and this rate shows no variation from the figure for 1967. The rate for the West Riding Administrative County was 11.6, and for England and Wales it was 11.9.

Still-births

26 stillbirths were registered, corresponding to a rate of 13.4 per thousand live and stillbirths, and this compares with a rate for England and Wales of 13.2.

Infant Mortality :

After achieving an infant mortality rate of 19 per thousand live births in the Divisional Area for 1968, the rate of 27.7 in 1969 was most disappointing; especially when 82% of all confinements took place in hospital. In all 53 infants died under the age of one year, 36 of them dying in the first week of life. Prematurity was a major cause of death, and 25 of the 53 infants which died were under 5 lb. 8 oz. in weight at birth. 7 of the other infants who died had severe congenital abnormalities. The infant mortality rate for the West Riding Administrative County was 16.5, and for England and Wales 18.1.

Perinatal Mortality :

The perinatal mortality rate includes infants dying under one week of age and all stillbirths, and is related to a thousand live and stillbirths. The rate is considered to be a reliable guide to the standard of maternity care in the area. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, 36 infants died in the first week of life and there were 26 stillbirths. The perinatal rate was therefore 32.0 per thousand live and stillbirths. In 1968 a rate of 31.4 was recorded.

The rates for the Administrative County and England and Wales for 1969 were 23.7 and 23.4 respectively.

Tuberculosis :

6 deaths were recorded from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and one death from other forms of the disease. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.06 per thousand of the estimated population.

Cancer :

There were 200 deaths from all forms of cancer throughout the Division in 1969. This total is 28 fewer than the figure for 1968, and the death rate per thousand estimated population was 1.85 (2.07 in 1968).

Deaths from cancer of the lung totalled 46—10 fewer than in 1968. All but 3 of these deaths were in males. The death rate for lung cancer in the area is 0.42 per thousand of the estimated population and compares with a rate for England and Wales of 0.61.

6 deaths were recorded of women with cancer of the uterus, and the death rate of 0.05 compares favourably with an Administrative County rate of 0.08 per thousand estimated population. The comparative rate for England and Wales is not available.

Cerebrovascular Diseases :

A total of 167 deaths was recorded under this heading, corresponding to a death rate of 1.52 per thousand estimated population. This is lower than the rate for the West Riding Administrative County which was 1.70.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group of diseases represents the most common cause of death and includes coronary diseases and angina. 436 deaths were registered under these headings, and the death rate of 3.96 compares with an Administrative County rate of 4.39.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

The Divisional death rate of 2.01 per thousand estimated population is much higher than the County rate of 1.69. There were 221 deaths recorded, making this group of diseases second only to Heart and Circulatory diseases as the main cause of death. The death rate has steadily risen over the last six years as follows :

1965	1.42	per thousand estimated population
1966	1.99	" " "
1967	1.56	" " "
1968	1.95	" " "
1969	2.01	" " "

More than half of the deaths (123) from these causes in 1969 were due to bronchitis and emphysema.

Maternal Mortality :

For the first time in many years a death which was associated with pregnancy was registered in the area. After post-mortem examination the cause of death was certified as being due to 1(a) acute anaphylactic reaction (b) hypersensitivity to Imferon. The circumstances associated with this death were extremely rare and could not have reasonably been foreseen or prevented.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith (Well-woman Clinic)
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. F. Amin

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	24	103
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	239	1181
Denaby Main ..	48	319
Goldthorpe ...	63	218
Mexborough ...	35	208
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	141	966
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	87	346
Swinton ...	31	286
Thurnscoe ...	42	269
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	123	179
TOTAL	833	4075

There has been a marked reduction in the number of expectant mothers attending Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics over the past three years. This has co-incided with the decrease of domiciliary deliveries; only 18 per cent of confinements took place at home in 1969. More expectant mothers are also receiving ante-natal care from their family doctors, but in this respect a number of the G.P.s' clinics are being held in Local Authority premises where County staff are in attendance. Expectant mothers are thus receiving excellent care as a result of this co-operation. Twenty-five per cent of all expectant mothers attended local authority clinics and a further 280 (14%) were provided with care at G.P. clinics held in County premises.

Dr. J. C. MacWilliam is Medical Officer in charge of Ante-natal Clinics held in Conisbrough, Denaby Main, Goldthorpe, Mexborough and Thurnscoe and he also holds the joint appointment of Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital where he sees all mothers ante-natally who are booked for confinement at that Hospital. 1,188 mothers were delivered there in 1969.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at six centres in the Division, and in addition to undertaking exercises to maintain healthy bodies and facilitate easy deliveries, these sessions are used for health education activities. Attendances were as follows :

Clinic						Attendances
Goldthorpe	...	...	...	...	220	
Rawmarsh	...	...	...	...	305	
Swinton	...	...	...	...	130	
Thurnscoe	...	...	...	...	162	
Wath-upon-Dearne	...	...	...	291		
Conisbrough	...	...	...	121		
Total	...	...	...	...	1,229	

Family Planning Clinics

The Mexborough Branch of the Family Planning Association hold their clinic sessions each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. (with the exception of the month of August) at the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough. In addition to the free loan of these premises, the County Council support the Clinic by a financial grant.

The Association are ever ready to provide free facilities for treatment and advice for mothers referred to them by this Department for social reasons. A cervical cytology service is provided by the Clinic, but this is not a free service.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Sessions are held as follows throughout the year with the exception of Bank Holidays.

Centre	Medical Officer in Charge
C.W.C. Conisbrough	Dr. M. Bajorek
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Denaby Main	Dr. M. Bajorek
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Goldthorpe	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Mexborough	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. S. K. Pande

C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood)	Dr. D. M. Bell
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue)	Dr. Jessica Core
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Thurnscoe	Dr. J. Wilczynski
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	(for both sessions)
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Dearne	Dr. D. M. Bell
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	(for both sessions)
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Kilnhurst	Dr. Jessica Core
Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	548	1531	1310
Denaby Main	217	661	829
Goldthorpe	566	883	1150
Kilnhurst	255	561	929
Mexborough	696	1441	1372
Monkwood	385	796	734
Rawmarsh	463	935	909
Swinton	595	1313	1669
Thurnscoe	581	1487	2630
Wath-on-Dearne	914	2066	2456
	5220	11674	13988

The number of children attending Infant Welfare Clinics has not varied very much throughout the years, although the number of attendances of infants under 1 year of age has decreased. The introduction of toddler clinics has however increased the attendances of children in the 2 - 4 year age group. Each child in this age range is sent a birthday card and at the same time the mother is invited to attend with the child by appointment at the Clinic. The toddler is examined by the doctor and the mother is invited to discuss any problems with the doctor concerning the child's health. The four year old examination has been superseded by a pre-school medical examination which takes place when the child is approximately 4½ years old. The routine school entrance examination has therefore been eliminated.

National Welfare foods and a limited range of proprietary brands of welfare foods are available for sale at Infant Welfare Clinics. Health education topics are also introduced at these sessions.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is defined as one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth.

In 1969 there were 157 premature births including seven sets of twins. This total includes 15 stillbirths. Nine per cent of premature babies (14) were born at home and ninety-one per cent in hospital. Three of the fourteen premature babies born at home were transferred to hospital.

27 deaths were recorded of premature infants, their birth weights being as follows :

2 lbs or under	...	...	...	...	8
Between 2 and 3 lbs	...	...	...	...	8
Between 3 and 4 lbs	...	...	...	...	8
Between 4 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	...	...	...	...	3

115 of the 142 infants born alive survived over 28 days, representing a survival rate of 81%.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1969

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	No. who survived 28 days
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total				
Conisbrough	3	29	32	—	2	2	2	1	25	26
Dearne	4	22	26	—	5	5	—	4	17	21
Mexborough	1	14	15	—	—	—	—	1	10	11
Rawmarsh	4	27	31	—	4	4	1	3	24	27
Swinton	1	18	19	—	2	2	—	1	14	15
Wath-upon-Dearne	1	18	19	—	2	2	—	1	14	15
TOTALS	14	128	142	—	15	15	3	11	104	115

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child

The County Council scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child provides for financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of these unmarried mothers, who are bona-fide West Riding residents, in Welfare Homes for a period of thirteen weeks, excluding the lying-in period.

In this connection I wish to acknowledge the assistance received in the arrangements from the social workers of the Doncaster and Sheffield Moral Welfare Councils.

127 illegitimate births were notified to this Department in 1969 by various agencies and these cases are analysed below :

Marital Status :

(1) Married :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	19
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	20

(2) Single :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	23
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	56

(3) Widowed or Divorced :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	3
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	6

Age Incidence :

(1) Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Age 15 - 19 ...	...	...	...	...	39
(3) Age 20 - 24 ...	...	...	...	...	44
(4) Age 25 - 29 ...	...	...	...	...	19
(5) Age 30 - 39 ...	...	...	...	...	18
(6) Age 40 and over ...	...	...	...	...	7

Problem Families

The Co-ordinating Committee of which the Divisional Medical Officer is Chairman, consists of representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children's Departments of the County Council; Housing and Public Health Inspectors' Departments of the District Councils, an official of the Department of Health and Social Security, Inspectors of the

N.S.P.C.C., and the Welfare Officer of the National Coal Board. Frequent informal discussions and contacts are made with these representatives regarding individual problem families.

Thirteen families, comprising 62 children, were the subject of rent guarantee in 1969, and nine of these remained under review at the 31st December. Of the four cases where rent guarantee had been withdrawn, two families had moved out of Council houses into private properties in other areas on their own initiative; one family had reduced the arrears and were progressing satisfactorily and the fourth family could not be persuaded by any means to improve their standards or make any attempt to pay the rent regularly. Six children are involved in this case and although they were still in residence at the end of the year, it is likely that they will be evicted.

Substantial progress has been made in five of the nine current cases and it is possible that the guarantee can be withdrawn at the next review.

MIDWIFERY—SECTION 23

Seventeen midwives were employed in the divisional area at 31st December, 1969. Miss G. Randall, employed in the Conisbrough area as a midwife since 1946 retired in August 1969. Our thanks and good wishes are extended to her.

Eighty-two per cent of all deliveries took place in hospital in 1969, and arrangements were made with the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, for district midwives to work two weeks each on a voluntary basis in the Maternity Department. This arrangement served the dual function of (a) relieving the staff shortage in hospital and (b) maintaining the high standard of district midwives who averaged only 21 home deliveries in the year. Suitable financial arrangements were made between the H.M.C. and local authority. A total of 1,942 live and still births were recorded in the divisional area.

General Practitioners attended 54 of the 356 home confinements and midwives sought medical aid on four occasions. District midwives nursed 46 mothers who were confined in hospital but discharged up to 48 hours after delivery; a further 456 mothers discharged after hospital delivery up to and including the fifth day and 287 others discharged between the fifth and tenth day—a total of 789.

All midwives are authorised to use their own private cars on the official business of the County Council and receive an appropriate allowance. Loans were made available to nurses under the assisted car purchase scheme in approved cases.

In May, 1969, a night rota scheme for midwives was introduced in the Division. Under this arrangement, only a limited number of midwives were scheduled to take night calls on a weekly rota. Their names and telephone numbers are notified to the local Ambulance Station to where expectant mothers have been asked to telephone if they need a midwife between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. The Ambulance Station then contact one of the midwives on duty.

Two district midwives attended Refresher Courses during 1969 to comply with Section "G" of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

HEALTH VISITING—SECTION 24

The Health Visitor is a State Registered Nurse with midwifery qualifications and has also qualified for the Health Visitor's Certificate after a year's course in Public Health subjects and social work. She is therefore a highly trained nurse/social worker and her work has five main aspects: (1) the prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill-health and its consequences; (2) early detection of ill-health and surveillance of high risk groups; (3) recognition of need and the mobilisation of appropriate resources to meet that need; (4) health teaching; and (5) provision of care: this includes support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children.

Her assistance is invaluable to the general practitioner and close co-operation between the two is essential for good community health. It is for this reason that all Health Visitors are now attached to general practices. The Health Visitor no longer visits families resident within defined boundaries but undertakes work according to a particular general practitioner's list of patients within the West Riding area. In some cases, by arrangement with the Divisional Medical Officer, she will be visiting cases outside the boundaries of the divisional area. Twenty qualified Health Visitors are employed on these duties.

Two Health Visitors attended post-graduate Refresher Courses at Oxford and Southampton Universities and four attended courses arranged by the County Council at Grantley Hall Adult College, Ripon.

Two Health Visitors who are designated Field Work Instructors for the purpose of training Student Health Visitors also attended courses at the University of Warwick and St. Catherine's College, Liverpool. A third Health Visitor has now been appointed as a Field Work Instructor.

In connection with their duties in the field of Health Education, six Health Visitors attended a special course held at Wickersley in December, 1969, organised in association with the Council for Health Education. A Royal Society of Health Meeting at Sheffield on the topics of Smoking, Drugs and Venereal Diseases was attended by all Health Visitors.

Four whole-time and one part-time Assistants to the Health Visitor are employed on clinic school work and routine visiting to supplement the Health Visitor's work.

The Health Visitor's health education activities are detailed later in this report as are the duties undertaken by four of them in Hospital and Chest Clinic liaison work.

13,394 individual cases were visited in 1969, more than half of which were to families where there were infants under five years of age. 2,346 old age pensioners were visited, but this figure does not include cases where the purpose was solely to supervise Home Help arrangements. The following is a full analysis of the Health Visitor's case load :

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting :

				No. of Cases (i.e. first visits)
1.	Total number of cases	...	...	13394
2.	Children born in 1969	...	...	1753
3.	Children born in 1968	...	...	1694
4.	Children born in 1964-67	...	...	3866
5.	Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	...	...	7313
6.	Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	...	...	2346
7.	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	...	...	368

8.	Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	33
9.	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	...	...	...	8
10.	Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	328
11.	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	...	...	...	163
12.	Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	...	...	...	128
13.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	...	...	...	63
14.	Other Cases	...	...	...	3183

HOME NURSING—SECTION 25

As with the Health Visitors, all Home Nursing Sisters are on attachment to general practices and the Home Nurse provides the technical nursing treatment prescribed by the family doctor. The Home Nursing Sisters too no longer have defined districts—attending wherever the general practitioner's patient may live. In some areas, certain cases can be treated at the surgery during surgery hours and 128 patients were thus treated by Home Nurses during the year.

In all, 2047 patients were treated in their own homes involving the 19 staff in 56,362 visits. As would be expected, the aged patient is in the majority and 35,784 visits were made to 995 patients over 65 years of age. Twenty-four visits or more were made to each of 546 patients.

All Home Nurses are car-users, six of them being provided with County vehicles, the remainder using their private cars for which they receive an allowance.

Three nurses attended a course arranged by the County Council at Grantley Hall Adult College in September.

Mrs. N. Harrison left the service during the year due to ill health.

The following is a summary of cases nursed by Home Nursing Sisters during 1969 :

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,496	43,269
Surgical	447	11,208
Infectious Diseases	9	75
Tuberculosis	13	1,129
Maternal complications	45	370
Other	37	311
TOTALS:	2,047	56,362
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	995	35,784
Children included above who were under 5 or less	57	275
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	546	42,372

In addition to the above work, Home Nurses spent approximately 260 hours at G.P.s' surgeries where they treated 128 cases.

The County Council operate a day and night nursing service to provide relief for relatives nursing patients with terminal illnesses. In 1969 7 cases were provided with help totalling 2,153 hours at a cost of £535 in wages and travelling expenses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION—SECTION 26

The administrative arrangements for the vaccination and immunisation of all children born on or after 1st July, 1968, are now controlled by computer and the scheme is operating successfully. 22 of the 39 family doctors practising in the Division participate in the scheme.

On advice received from the Expert Committee on vaccination and immunisation, the following schedule has been adopted by the County Council :

Six Months :

Diph./Tet./Pert. and oral polio vaccine (first dose)

Eight Months :

Diph./Tet./Pert. and oral polio vaccine (second dose)

Fourteen Months :

Diph./Tet./Pert. and oral polio vaccine (third dose)

Sixteen Months :

Measles vaccination

Eighteen Months :

Smallpox vaccination

Five Years :

Diph./Tet. and oral polio vaccine, or

Diph./Tet./Polio vaccine. Smallpox revaccination

Eleven to Twelve Years :

B.C.G. vaccine

Fifteen Years :

Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated)

Tetanus Toxoid

Smallpox revaccination

Some general practitioners prefer to start the first course of immunisation before the infant is six months of age and the computer programme is flexible enough to take into account these variations.

Smallpox Vaccination :

	Date of Birth			
	1969	1964-67	1955-68	Total
Primary Vaccination	3	287	13	303
Re-vaccination	—	2	5	7
Total	3	289	18	310

Diphtheria Immunisation :

	Date of Birth			Total	Booster Doses
	1966-69	1962-65	Others under 16 yrs.		
Number immunised	693	190	57	940	2112

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1969		Total persons completely Vaccinated at 31.12.69	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1954 — 1969	1007	1495	30255	10666
Young Persons	—	—	17749	2936
TOTAL	1007	1495	48004	13602

AMBULANCE SERVICE—SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is sited at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer, Mr. H. Godley, has kindly supplied me with the statistics detailed below. In addition to Mr. Godley there is a staff of 35 which includes 28 male driver-attendants, 5 male shift leaders and 2 clerk/telephonists :

No. of patients conveyed 41,212

No. of journeys 7,674

Total mileage 1.1.69 to 31.12.69 221,413

Details of Journeys :

No. of patients to out-patient clinics 32,340

No. of patients for admission to hospital 4,004
(1,749 emergencies)

No. of patients for discharge from hospital 3,035

No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital ... 926

No. of patients from accidents 907

Total ... 41,212

There are 10 vehicles stationed at Wath-on-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets.

The number of patients conveyed in 1969 was 672 fewer than in 1968, but nearly 200 more journeys were made and the mileage covered increased by nearly 5,000.

The decrease in the number of patients conveyed was accounted for by a drop of 1,200 attending out-patient clinics. There was an increase in the number of patients admitted to hospital and in the number discharged.

It is now a condition of service that ambulance men attend a six week residential training course in first-aid etc. The wage structure has been re-organised to take into account extra payments for passing proficiency tests.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

A complete range of all items of nursing equipment is available for loan to patients where recommended and 1,086 issues were made in 1969.

Hospital After Care :

Miss A. D. Willoughby, Health Visitor, visits the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and its Annexe at Sandygate, Wath-upon-Dearne, every Friday afternoon on liaison duties, continuing a practice started at this Hospital in 1950, twenty years ago. The duties attached to this appointment include the provision of reports for the hospital staff relating to home and social conditions of patients and those on the waiting list for admission; arranging any necessary assistance at home for the family of the patient (especially where the patient is a mother); arranging any assistance (i.e. Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visiting, Home Nursing equipment) for the patient's care after discharge. Particulars are also obtained of all accidents treated in Out-patients and as In-patients. These are investigated by the Health Visitor if they appear to be home accidents and appropriate advice given regarding avoidance of similar occurrences. The same Health Visitor also undertakes liaison duties at the Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main, but these are not nearly so extensive.

Mrs. O. Smith, Health Visitor at Rawmarsh acts as liaison Health Visitor at the three Rotherham hospitals (Doncaster Gate, Moorgate General and Badsley Moor Lane Hospitals) and she spends one half day per week at these hospitals. While all categories of patients are dealt with, the major part of Mrs. Smith's work concerns geriatric cases. Pre-admission reports are provided by the Health Visitors for all geriatric cases on the waiting list and occasionally the Consultant will request a special visit and report by the liaison Health Visitor if priority for admission is being urged by the family doctor.

Mrs. M. Jenkinson visits Wath Wood Hospital every Friday afternoon on liaison duties—the majority of these cases are Chest and Geriatric.

Statistics Relating to Hospital Liaison

	Montagu H. Mexborough	Sandygate Annexe	Rotherham Hospital	Moorgate Gen. Hosp.	Badsley Moor Lane
No. of visits	98	38	45	54	9
Reports on home conditions	162	2	—	—	—
Geriatric investigations	39	3	—	48	—
Interviews	18	2	145	186	8

317 cases discharged from the Montagu Hospital and Sandygate Annexe were provided with After-care—159 being referred to the Health Visitor, 134 for Home Nursing care and 24 were provided with Home Help service.

The Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee were most impressed by the statistics of work performed by the County Health Visitors and placed on record their thanks and appreciation for this work at its meeting on the 28th March, 1969.

Tuberculosis After-Care :

123 contacts of the 23 notified cases of tuberculosis attended the Chest Clinics at Rotherham and Mexborough in 1969 compared with 191 contacts of 31 cases last year. There was a significant increase in the number of contacts at the Rotherham Clinic where 42 people were seen and only 3 cases notified in the year. At this Clinic in 1968 there were 6 notified cases and 23 contacts.

To the knowledge of the Chest Physicians, no infectious cases are in employment in the area, although there are many employed whose condition is quiescent. These are regularly seen at the Chest Clinics.

There appears to be less need these days for the Care Committee and very few cases are referred. The Doncaster Care Committee is now known as the Doncaster Chest and Heart Care Committee and is extending its work to include a limited number of non-tuberculous conditions.

Children with strong positive Heaf tests discovered at school are all referred to the Chest Physicians. It is pleasing to note how few of these children default—rarely is it necessary to make a second appointment.

Miss L. Ferneyhough has continued her role as liaison Health Visitor at the Mexborough Chest Clinic during the year. She keeps a constant check on the attendance of contacts and notifies the appropriate Health Visitor of defaulters or enlists their assistance on behalf of the Chest Physician when other problems arise. Miss Ferneyhough attends the Chest Clinic every Wednesday afternoon on liaison duties.

2,660 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination, and 2,313 representing 87% accepted. Subsequently 2,124 were Heaf tested of which 1,714 had negative reactions and were vaccinated. Children having strongly positive reactions amongst the 319 others were referred to the Chest Physicians and happily chest x-ray examinations revealed nothing abnormal.

101 contacts of known cases of tuberculosis were vaccinated with B.C.G. by the Chest Physicians at the Chest Clinics.

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions during 1969 at the Baths Hall, Denaby Main; Miners Welfare Hall, Conisbrough; C.W.S. Hosiery Factory, Bolton-upon-Dearne; The Welfare Hall, Goldthorpe and Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough. A total of 3,914 persons were x-rayed and a total of 246 abnormalities discovered.

The following is a summary of these abnormalities:

Tuberculosis active	...	...	...	...	7
Presumed healed—no further action	...	...	...	...	8
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax & Soft Tissues					
—Congenital	...	...	...	...	—
Acquired	...	...	...	...	2
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	...	...	...	...	9
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	6
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	15
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	111
Benign tumours of the lungs—mediastenum	...	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastenum	...	...	...	...	3
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands	...	...	...	...	1
Pleural thickening of calcification	...	...	...	...	—
—non-tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	14
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired	...	...	...	...	4
Abnormalities of heart and vessels	...	...	...	...	47
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	246

Chiropody Service :

The following is a summary of treatments provided during 1969 by the various voluntary agencies or by direct service :

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association					
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association	177	136	436	572	2247
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe W.V.S.					
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	159	134	331	465	2039
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	135	106	309	415	1540
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	55	59	105	164	730
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	175	268	343	611	2380
Total	701	703	1524	2227	8936
Direct Service					
Goldthorpe	27	27	67	94	351
Mexborough.....	131	63	201	264	1719
Rawmarsh	180	111	309	420	1779
Conisbrough-Denaby Mn.	128	94	273	367	1504
Total	466	295	850	1145	5353

Cervical Cytology :

This service, which is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to malignancy at a later date, commenced in June, 1966. It is more in the nature of a 'well woman clinic' as at the same time that smears are taken examination is made on the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

Thirty-nine sessions were held at Rock House at which 480 women attended. Four patients were referred to family doctors for investigation of minor abnormalities, but there were no patients with positive smears.

Phenylketonuria :

Every effort is made by the Health Visitor to test babies for phenylketonuria between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1969, 1982 babies were tested.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the Supervision of the Aged :

These schemes organised jointly by the County Council and Local District Councils provide for the supervision by wardens of aged persons both in units or other purpose built accommodation and in ordinary dwelling houses. The wardens may or may not be resident.

In many units there is some form of communication installed between the warden's flat and the individual dwellings.

The following are details of warden schemes in the various districts :

Conisbrough :

- 6 resident wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Shepherds Close, Denaby Main.
 - Community Centre, Conisbrough.
 - Wellgate Flats, Conisbrough (2 wardens)
 - Barton Place, Conisbrough.
 - Graganour Place, Denaby Main.
- 1 warden is employed for the supervision of old people in private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :

- 12 wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
 - Low Grange Road, Thurnscoe (2 wardens)
 - Market Square, Goldthorpe.
 - King Street, Goldthorpe.
 - Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
 - Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
 - Hawthorne Flats, Thurnscoe.
 - Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
 - Saltersbrook Flats, Highgate
 - Ladycroft, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.
 - Church Street Flats, Thurnscoe.

Mexborough :

7 wardens supervising schemes at :—

- Pitt Street, Mexborough.
- Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
- Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
- Oak Close, Mexborough.
- Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
- Hallgate, Mexborough.
- Coniston Court, Mexborough.

There are also 7 wardens for private properties in Mexborough.

Rawmarsh :

3 wardens supervising bungalows in :—

- Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
- Arcon Place, Rawmarsh.
- Rockcliffe Road/Barbers Avenue, etc.

Swinton :

6 wardens supervising schemes in :—

- Kilnhurst bungalows.
- St. Johns Road bungalows, Swinton.
- Meadow View bungalows, Kilnhurst.
- Thomas Street Estate, Swinton.
- Highfield Estate, Swinton.
- Brameld Road, Swinton.

Wath-upon-Dearne :

6 wardens supervising schemes at :—

- Almond Place, Wath.
- Barnsley Road/Edward Road, etc., Wath.
- Brampton Road/Christchurch Road,
West Melton.
- Blake Avenue/Wordsworth Road/
Christchurch Road, etc., West Melton.
- Varney Road/Mount Pleasant Road, etc.,
Wath.
- Chapel Street/Cemetery Road, etc., Wath.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is provided to persons of pensionable age who are suffering from malnutrition or who are unable to cook their own meals due to disability or illness and have no-one else to cook their meals for them. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged 1s. Od. per meal.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	96	Served to 48 persons twice weekly over four days	192
Mexborough	102	Twice weekly	204
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Dearne	52	Served to 26 persons twice weekly over four days	104
TOTALS	408		816

Health Education :

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes :

Relaxation classes are held weekly at nine of the ten clinics in the Division. However, to the disappointment of the midwives in charge of these classes, attendances have decreased due to the fact that eighty per cent of all confinements now take place in hospital.

Maximum use is made of all teaching aids and films. In this respect we have been very fortunate in obtaining regular bookings of some films from commercial companies. The Cow & Gate Visual Aid Chart has also proved very helpful at these classes. The subjects discussed range from 'The Anatomy of the Pelvis' to 'Care of the Mother and Child after Delivery'. It is the usual custom to invite a health visitor to attend at least one session per course to advise mothers of the services provided after the lying-in period, and of immunisation procedures for the infant later on. Fathers, friends and grandmothers-to-be are encouraged to accompany the expectant mothers to these classes if they so wish. There were 970 attendances at 230 classes held in the Division during the year.

Schools :

All secondary and comprehensive schools have some form of Health Education programme provided by the health visitor. The subjects include : personal hygiene, mothercraft, smoking, drugs, and the personal and environmental health services. In one or two schools the head teachers have preferred that the health visitor should attend to give an initial series of lectures at which a teacher is present to take notes. In subsequent lessons the teacher herself has developed the subjects introduced by the health visitor who has been in attendance merely as an adviser.

There has been no approach from the head teachers of the two local grammar schools for Health Education teaching by members of the Public Health staff.

Little Health Education, as such, is provided in infants and junior schools.

We have a good nucleus of health visitors wishing to undertake Health Education activities in schools, and are fortunate in that one of our health visitors has been given permission to attend the local institute of further education to undertake a course of training as a teacher of Health Education subjects.

Mothers' Clubs

Mothers' clubs are held at four clinics in the Division, either at weekly or fortnightly intervals. At least one health visitor is present at each session. A club was formed in a fifth area during the summer months but, due to lack of support, this has been abandoned.

A wide variety of subjects are discussed and the services of visiting speakers obtained.

Youth Clubs :

Health visitors are regular visitors to the many flourishing youth clubs in the area, and talks are given on such topics as drugs, smoking, and personal health and hygiene.

Pre-school Play Groups :

In conjunction with the Rockingham Institute of Further Education, a training class for play group supervisors was organised for the autumn term in the Child Welfare Centre, Wath-upon-Dearne. The team of lecturers included the Divisional Medical Officer, the Divisional Nursing Officer and a health visitor. The course was so successful that it has been extended for a further term, and an additional course was due to be started at the Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, in January, 1970.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE—SECTION 29

Domestic help may be provided for those who are ill, aged, mentally disordered, for the care of young children in the absence of the mother in hospital, or for the expectant mother, before, during or after the confinement. A charge may be made for the service depending on the financial circumstances of the applicant or certain others residing in the household who would benefit directly or indirectly by the service. Those in receipt of a supplementary pension from the Department of Health and Social Security are not assessed for payment.

The Divisional Medical Officer may, with the approval of the County Medical Officer, provide the service to assist and train the mother of a family in household management, if it is considered this course of action would be of benefit.

The number of cases assisted in 1969 was 22 fewer than in 1968, and the number of hours for which Home Helps were employed also decreased by 30,000 hours. It is anticipated however that the demand for the service will continue to increase and the figures for 1969 are not representative of the need.

Establishment of Home Helps	96
No. of domestic helps employed at 31.12.69 part-time (equivalent of 83.25 full-time)	163

Groups receiving assistance :

	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	21	555
(2) Chronic Sick		
(a) Aged 65 and over	1,483	161,503
(b) Aged under 65 and including tuberculosis	111	9,268
(3) Others	17	628
(4) Mentally disordered	12	1,212
Totals ...	1,644	173,166

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	533
Number of ascertainment	...	...	6
Number attending training centre	...	...	146

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital	66
Number requiring after-care	436
Number of visits involved for after-care and patients referred from out-patient clinics	2827
Number of cases referred to out-patient psychiatric clinics	92
Number referred to rehabilitation centres	10
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	5

Out-Patient Clinics :

Monday and Thursday—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Consultant—Dr. K. Myers.

Miss D. Bailey and Mr. P. Leslie attend in turn.

Mrs. F. H. Redman.

Liaison is also maintained with the following hospitals :

Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham.

Consultants—Dr. Addis and Dr. Parkin.

Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Consultant—Dr. Addis.

Northern General Hospital, Sheffield.

Consultant—Dr. Kelly.

Mentally Subnormal Patients not attending Training Centre :

Number resident in hostels	...	...	...	4
Males—working full-time	...	...	...	24
Males—working part-time	...	...	...	4
Females working full-time	...	...	...	18
Males occupied at home	...	...	...	26
Females occupied at home	...	...	...	44

Psychiatric Club :

The Psychiatric "Rock" Club commenced 1961 is an example of the successful integration of community services. Meetings are held in the W.R.C.C. Clinic Wath-upon-Dearne. This meeting place is acceptable to the general public and help is readily given by other local organisations, e.g. youth clubs, members of the church and the Women's Institute.

At the present time the membership is 78, of these 45 to 55 attend regularly. The meetings are held fortnightly, Thursday at 7 p.m. Ages range from 16 to 70, the larger number being in the age group of 30 to 55. The membership is still predominantly female.

A monthly letter is sent to members regarding the programme of activities held at the club. This is sufficient to encourage attendance without domiciliary follow up. Entertainment is organised, with participation of members in groups, e.g. darts, whist, film shows, cookery demonstrations. Members have the opportunity of discussion with a mental welfare officer in an informal atmosphere should they so wish. Companionship is a balm to the troubled mind of the mentally ill.

During the summer months outings to London, Chester Zoo and evening tours of Derbyshire were also arranged. These proved very popular. The occupational therapy classes arranged through the Rockingham Institute of Further Education are also held in the clinic, Monday and Wednesday, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. and 5.00 to 7.00 p.m. These continue to flourish. 28 patients are now attending. Dressmaking, millinery, embroidery and physical culture are taught. Patients are now referred from out-patient clinics, psychiatrists at the Whitely Woods Clinic, Sheffield, and the Middlewood Hospital. In this way an inexpensive yet valuable service can be offered to society.

Also in July, 1969, a new experiment of taking 16 patients on holiday to the Rotary Camp, Castleton, Derbyshire, proved very successful. The patients chosen were in the age range of 22 to 62 and in the main were people who lived alone, and who because of their anti-social attitude would not venture to go anywhere themselves. These people had not had a holiday ever before in their lives. The younger members were chosen because of the nature of their illness it would be difficult for them to be accepted in hotels or boarding houses where members of the general public take their holidays. The holiday was a great success and the patients benefitted both mentally and physically, particularly from the stimulation of being in a group.

Training Centres :

The Centre was opened in June 1959 with places for 76 severely subnormal adults and children. At that time, instruction was limited to improving social behaviour and simple handicrafts.

The premises were subsequently extended to provide a junior and an adult wing and later on a Special Care Unit to accommodate the severely sub-normal with physical handicaps. Extensions to the adult females' workroom are included in the Building Programme for 1970/1.

Plans are in hand for the provision of an Adult Training Centre at Conisbrough.

At the end of the year 146 adults and children were in attendance at the Centre:

		Males	Females	Total
Adults (over 16 years)	...	35	42	77
Juniors (under 16 years)	...	35	20	55
Special Care Unit (under 16 years)		8	4	12
Special Care Unit (over 16 years)		—	2	2

There are 11 staff including the Supervisor.

The parents of new entrants to the Centre are given an invitation to meet the Supervisor before the date of admission.

Transport:

Three large coaches are used, by private contract, to convey adults and juniors to and from the Centre on five days weekly. Patients join the coaches at convenient points as near as possible to their homes.

The care-unit patients are provided with a door-to-door service and two minibuses are contracted for this purpose. The County Council provides a travelling adult female escort for each of the five vehicles.

Activities at the Centre have increased greatly.

Parent-Teacher Association :

Several meetings were held during the year, and through their interest and co-operation £220 was raised for Training Centre funds at the Annual Autumn Fayre.

Youth Club :

The Adult Wing formed its own youth club and several exchange visits to other Training Centres in the surrounding areas were arranged. Members participated in cricket and rounders matches. There were evening outings to Cusworth Hall, Clumber Park and York.

Annual Day Outing :

The adult wing travelled by private coach to Bridlington in July and the juniors' outing was to Hornsea in June. The County Council contributed £40 towards the total expenditure and the balance was made up out of Centre funds.

Holidays Scheme

6 juniors (to St. Annes-on-Sea) and 5 adults (to Skegness) enjoyed a week's holiday during May in approved accommodation by the County Council.

Christmas Festivities :

Junior and adult parties were held in December and the County Council provided a grant of £10 to defray expenses. Presents were distributed.

Industrial Contract Work :

The County Council provides the materials for some 214 different contracts and the Centre trainees make up these materials under supervision, in accordance with the County Supplies specification. When the articles are completed, they are despatched in batches to the County Supplies Department and the Training Centre receives the appropriate credit for all the work accepted. Items made at the centre include clothes horses, workholder cases, firewood, table tennis bats, dolls' cots, curtains ofr schools, dolls' clothes horses, men's work aprons, eneuresis alarm mats, pan stands, timber sheds, clothes posts, corner flags, playhouse screens, first aid cabinets, clothes props, embroidered sheets, open wooden boxes, coat hangers, pillow cases for the Ambulance Service, test tube racks, women's pinarettes and mounted file cards. Total County Supplies credits received for the year ended December 1969 amounted to £2,510 2s. 5d.

Private Contracts :

A scheme of approved private contracts commenced during the year. Selected trainees lifted a crop of potatoes in a small field near the Training Centre.

The Centre received credit for £116 10s. 8d. in respect of a private contract for the insulation of plier handles submitted by a local contractor.

Greenhouse :

Trainees, under the supervision of the two instructors, built a large greenhouse, complete with heating.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Two full-time school medical officers were employed in the school health service during 1969, and their services were supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

In accordance with agreed County policy in regard to the work of the school health service, the former pattern of periodic routine examinations of certain age groups, with infrequent visits to the schools by the school medical officers, was discontinued. Instead arrangements were made for the doctors to visit each school at least once a term so that discussion can take place on any problems as they arise.

The medical examination of a child at school entrance is regarded as the most important examination in its school life and offers the opportunity of surveying the child's physical and emotional development. As far as possible this examination is carried out prior to the child's admission to school and is undertaken at the clinic, where conditions are better than in the school itself.

So far as other periodic examinations are concerned these are discontinued, and instead selective examinations are undertaken at 2-3 yearly intervals throughout school life; the children selected for this examination being those where some defect has been noted at the entrance examination, or children referred to the school medical officer by the teaching staff.

All children in school have their vision checked annually, and an assessment of colour vision is made not later than 10-11 years of age. At approximately six years of age all children are tested for hearing by the use of a pure-tone audiometer. It is recommended that further tests should be arranged between the ages of 9 and 10 years and again at 12 to 13 years of age, and this procedure will be introduced as and when the staff position permits.

The following tables give statistics in respect of the school health service during the past year:

Table I

Inspection of School Children 1969 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	2,734
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	—
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	113
						—
			Total	...	...	2,847
						—
No. of special inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,273
No. of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	121
			Total	...	...	1,394
						—
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4,241

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	100%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	—

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation :

Total No. examinations made for this purpose	...	...	...	...	16,730
Total No. found infested	...	...	...	...	491
Total percentage found infested	...	...	...	...	2.9%

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children :

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	3
Residential School—			
Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	...	...	11
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	...	...	—
Residential School—Blind ...	...	...	2
Residential School—Partially Sighted ...	...	...	—
Residential School—Delicate ...	...	...	12
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy ...	...	...	8
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy ...	...	...	5
Residential School—Epileptic ...	...	...	—
Residential School—Maladjusted ...	...	...	3
		Total	144

Table IV

B.C.G. Vaccination 13 Years and Older School Children :

No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	2,660
No. of acceptances ...	...	...	2,313
Percentage of acceptance	87%

Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :

No. tested	2,124
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Result of Test :

No. positive	319
No. negative	1,714
No. not ascertained	91
Percentage positive	16%
No. vaccinated ...	...	...	...	1,714

Table V

Audiometry :

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,673
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	...	1,529
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...					144

Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance team at the clinic which is held each Monday and Friday at Rock House, Swinton. I am grateful to Dr. Orme and his colleagues for their invaluable assistance during the year.

The division is also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist, and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, to whom all visual defects are referred.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital .

Sheffield Royal Infirmary

Sheffield City General Hospital

Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate
Hospitals

Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals

Doncaster Royal Infirmary

Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital
Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J. D. Stevens
Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director : Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director : Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

Sections 'C', 'D' and 'E' of this Report have been compiled by Mr. T. Duffy, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 'C'

General Environmental Circumstances of the Area SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made :—

General inspections as to complaints, nuisances etc. ...	1,006
Inspections and re-inspections of verminous premises	18
Drains tested (smoke, colour etc.)	44
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices etc. ...	636
Inspections as to works in progress	31
Contractors seen as to works	30
Owners seen as to works	23
Inspections in reference to infectious diseases ...	10
Smoke observations	17

Inspections of :

Offices and Shops	102
Grocer's Shops	22
General Shops	27
Fried Fish Shops	13
Bakehouses	10
Food Preparing Premises	23
Slaughterhouses and Lairs	350
Markets	18
Food Hawkers	17
Maggot Factory	6
Allotment killed pigs	13
Premises re rodent infestation	102
Refuse Tips	79
Factories	5
Hairdresser's Shops	12
Schools	7
Swimming Baths	4
Public Conveniences	64
Caravans	51
Improvement Applications	101
Pet Animal Shops	14
Animal Boarding Establishments	2

2,857

Notices

Informal notices numbering 228 were issued in relation to matters arising from the inspections and in 23 cases formal notices were served.

At the end of the year 103 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 1,156 had been remedied during the year.

Staff

The personnel of the Public Health Inspector's Department again remained unchanged during the year.

The staff at 31st December, 1969 comprised :

Chief Public Health Inspector

and Cleansing Superintendent :—Mr. T. Duffy

District Public Health Inspectors :—Mr. W. Webster,

Mr. D. W. Mosley.

Senior Clerk :—Mrs. A. C. Spate.

Clerk/Typist :—Miss M. Bryan.

Legal Action

No court proceedings were instituted during the year under review in connection with nuisance cases.

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and defects at 500 houses while defects at 482 houses were remedied during the year ; in connection with those remaining on the books further action is pending.

The following statement shows the nuisances abated and the defects remedied in and around dwellings other than Council-owned dwellings :—

House Repairs

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Eaves spouts, fallpipes or vent shafts repaired renewed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	65
Fireplaces or ranges, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sink waste pipes and sinks, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	38
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	63

Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	205
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	26
Water supply repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Walls, external brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	22
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Ashbins renewed	...	...	...	...	356
Hot water systems repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Food stores, ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	1

Drains

Taken up and relaid	...	...	...	...	6
Opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	62
Gullies cleansed or provided	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1

Water Closets

Obstruction removed	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Flush pipe joints repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Apartments generally repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Outgo pipe joint repaired	...	...	...	...	2

Other nuisances etc., abated

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	...	...	...	...	40
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	2

SANITARY ACCOMODATION

Every house within the district is provided with at least one water closet. The total number of water closets to all premises is some 9,350.

Each residential dwelling is provided with a dustbin as a refuse receptacle. The total number of ash-bins in use in the Dearne amounts to approximately 8,800.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One boarding establishment is licensed for cats and dogs under the above Act. The premises are situated at Church Street, Bolton-on-Dearne and cater for the housing of dogs.

Four pens are available for use including an isolation block of four kennels. Heating and lighting are by electricity, ventilation and the size of quarters is satisfactory. Mains water supply is on the site and bedding material, exercising facilities and fire extinguishers are provided.. One person is at all times on the premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four premises were licensed as Pet Shops, the pets concerned being birds, fish and mammals (small animals).

HAIRDRESSERS OR BARBERS

Under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, all premises where hairdressing is carried out have to be registered. There were 35 such premises in operation at the year end. No infringement of the Byelaws has occurred.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the area is owned by the Council and situated at Thurnscoe. The dimensions are 60 feet by 30 feet, the depth of water varying from 3 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. The water used is taken from the district's main supply. The method of water treatment is that it is first filtered, then aerated, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath contains 56,000 gallons of water and 2,000 gallons of 'make-up' water is added twice weekly. The frequency of changing the water is once every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

For the second successive year the Council decided to keep the Public Baths open for swimming all the year round. Prior to 1968 the water had been drained from the pool for the winter months and the premises were converted for use as a dance-hall etc.

4 samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and the results have proved very satisfactory.

CLEARANCE OF CHOKED DRAINS

79 owners have given general instruction to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and water closets as they come to notice.

65 drains were cleansed under this arrangement at a cost of 7s. 6d. to each owner. By this means serious nuisances which ordinarily would exist for some days are abated within hours of my Department being notified.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No offensive trades are carried on in the Dearne district.

The maggot breeding factory at West Moor Lane, Harlington continued to operate. Conditions were satisfactory on each occasion the premises were visited although one complaint of a smell nuisance was received during the long spell of warm weather.

SHOPS ACTS

Routine inspections of shop premises throughout the year were made and in general no serious contravention of the Shops Acts was noted.

FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	9	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	30	60	—	—
*(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	175	—	—
Total	41	240	—	—

NOTES: Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Factories Act, 1969 refer to Cleanliness overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floor of factories.

Sec. 7 Factories Act, 1961 refers to Sanitary Conveniences at Factories.

*These are 2 of the slaughterhouses which are defined as Factories under the Act.

OUTWORK

(Section 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134	
	No. of outworkers in February list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)
Wearing apparel : Making etc.	9	—	—	Nil	—

SUPPLY OF ASHBINS—Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936

The Council's scheme of ashbin renewals to dwellings adopted in 1950 continues to ensure that satisfactory receptacles for the temporary storage of refuse are always available, an advantage to the householder and to the refuse collector.

The ashbins supplied during the year were as follows :

		1969	1968	1967
1. Bin renewals to privately owned houses	... ...	356	389	446
2. Bin renewals to Council Houses	... ...	215	206	254
3. Bins provided to new houses	... ...	131	105	67
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		702	700	767
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The cost for the year under review was £1,179.

The standard type ashbin in use within the Dearne has a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. This rather large size of receptacle is more than ever necessary as the density of house refuse continues to decrease.

The Council's ashbin maintenance scheme applicable to domestic premises has been an unqualified success.

Since November 8th, 1950 which was the date of the first dustbin being supplied under the Council's bin maintenance scheme more than 10,000 bins have been issued as replacements by the Council.

A further 2,000 bins have been supplied to new houses, business premises, etc., during the nineteen years of the municipal bin scheme and nearly every dust-bin in and throughout the district must now have been supplied by the Council.

Following the trial of paper sacks being placed in the existing bins as liners at the Low Grange Farm housing estate at Thurnscoe, this was incorporated as a permanent feature for refuse storage at the various old people's flats throughout the district.

The Council have agreed to take this a stage further with the old people's accommodation at the Dearne Road flats at Bolton-on-Dearne and the Church Street flats at Thurnscoe where sack holders will be provided from the outset to hold the $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity paper sacks.

CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949 RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

160 treatments were carried out against rats and mice infestation on land and property in the district.

In the majority of cases Warfarin and Norbomide were used as a direct poison bait. Sodium Fluoroacetate was used for the treatment of sewer manholes and gave excellent results. This system of rodent control treatment in sewers involves only a three monthly baiting as a direct poison bait of infested manholes while no revisiting to check takes is required.

Premises	Number of Treatments	Infestation	Type of Treatment
Private Houses	119	Rats & Mice	Poison
Sewers	4	Rats	Poison
Local Authority Property	2	Rats	Poison
Allotments and Farms ...	17	Rats	Poison
Schools	6	Rats & Mice	Poison
Business Premises	7	Rats & Mice	Poison
Block Control	4	Rats	Poison
W. M. Club	1	Rats	Poison

Disinfestation

109 cases of premises infested by insects were dealt with as follows :—

(a) Disinfested by spraying with insecticide :—

Cockroaches : Bugs : Ants 36 houses

(b) Insecticide purchased by householder :—

Powder or liquid 73 houses

Sewage Disposal and Sewerage

Sewage disposal in the district is concentrated at two works. The Bolton-on-Dearne sewage disposal works serves the Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Dearne areas and was mainly reconstructed in 1964. These works are quite adequate.

The Thurnscoe sewage disposal works serves the Thurnscoe area and was constructed in 1926. It is now inadequate. As a result of discussions with the Ministry, Consultant Engineers are now preparing a scheme for reconstruction of the existing works.

Sewerage in the district is concentrated in three areas. It is reasonably adequate at Bolton-on-Dearne. The main drainage outfall at Goldthorpe is affected by mining subsidence and a new scheme is required when mining subsidence is completed. Parts of the drainage of the Thurnscoe area are inadequate and Consultant Engineers have prepared a scheme for a new sewer to relieve flooding in Thurnscoe West and application has been made for Ministry approval.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the Dearne Urban District.

Water Supply

Every house within the district has a piped supply of water inside the dwelling.

The water supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

No caravan sites are licensed within the Dearne District but once again several parts of the area were regularly used by caravan dwellers. One of the main causes of complaint about the caravanners was their lack of control over their horses which were persistently found roaming in people's gardens and on the highway as well as in adjacent farmers' fields.

Part II of the Caravan Sites Act 1968 will be effective from April 1st 1970. This puts a duty on the County Council to provide caravan sites for gypsies residing in or resorting to

their area. Where a district council is selected by the county council to set up a suitable site, the local authority may object to their selection if they have no adequate land available or had no gypsies residing in or resorting to their area within the previous 5 years. These objections could not be made by our authority if Dearne is requested to find some suitable accommodation.

Presumably two kinds of accommodation will be required ; permanent sites for those who wish to settle in the district and also sites for those who only desire a temporary stay.

It is to be hoped when next year's report is written we can record that the solution to the problem of gipsies and other travellers is in sight.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The remaining premises which had not registered under the Act were inspected and as a result an additional nine retail shops were added to the register during the year. Six retail shops were deleted from the register due to their closing down or change of occupancy which brought them outside the scope of the Act.

Every premise within the district which is thought to require registration has had at least one general inspection. The situation is in a constant state of change as is evident from the fact that during the past 5 years, fifty premises have been deleted from the register for reasons mentioned above and new registrations will obviously take place from time to time.

The details from the current register at December 31st are :—

	Number		Male	Female	Total
Retail Shops ...	116	: Persons Employed	103	277	380
Offices ...	16	: Persons Employed	37	31	68
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	13	: Persons Employed	13	61	74
TOTAL ...	145		153	369	522

The number of general inspections made were :—
Shops 49 ; Offices 6 ; Catering Establishments 5 ; Total 60.

The cumulative total of general inspections since August 1964 when the enforcement of the Act came into operation is :—

Shops 190 ; Offices 27 ; Catering Establishments 22 ; Total 239.

There has been no necessity to date to take legal proceedings to enforce the requirements of the Offices and Shops legislation. The number of visits of all kinds to registered premises was 102, making a cumulative total of 386 from 1964.

All local authority and government buildings are subject to inspection by H.M. Factory Inspector and regulations affecting fire precautions are dealt with by the Fire Officer.

Four notifications of accidents sustained by shop assistants were made. Three of these were investigated but no follow-up action was necessary.

CLEAN AIR ACTS

There were no smoke nuisances caused from the small number of industrial chimneys situated in the district although some trouble was experienced with a colliery spoil bank and a coal-pile.

Many thousands of tons of colliery waste were deposited on land between the River Dearne and Ingsfield Lane at Bolton-on-Dearne. Considerable dust nuisances arose from the heavy traffic using the dry earth roads throughout the prolonged sunny autumn and this was not abated until water sprays were used to dampen the air and an adequate earth bank constructed to screen the tipping from the nearest houses. The National Coal Board wish to extend their tipping activities in this area of the district and this proposal will have to be investigated carefully before permission is granted.

Nuisance was experienced at the East end of Goldthorpe from sulphur fumes and fine grit emanating from a stock-pile of coal at Goldthorpe Colliery. The National Coal Board removed the deposits of coal nearest to the adjacent houses and erected a bank of soil as a barrier. Little improvement was noticed as fresh coal was added to the heap although bull-dozers frequently were in action consolidating the layers of fine coal. The removal of the coal-pile, which was being carried out at the year end, seemed the most satisfactory solution to this problem.

The Thurnscoe No. 1 Smoke Control Order, covering the 100 acres of land on the Low Grange Farm Estate, now includes an additional 80 houses which were erected during the year. There are 190 occupied Council dwellings on this site comprising 166 houses burning solid smokeless fuel, mainly Sunbrite, in closed stove appliances and 24 flats which are warmed by under floor electric heating.

33 local authority dwellings were constructed on the 2 acres site of the Thurnscoe No. 2 Smoke Control Order at

Church Street. The 17 houses have room heaters installed burning coke and the 16 flats are warmed by under floor electric heating.

The adjacent 1 acre site was confirmed as the Thurnscoe No. 3 Smoke Control Order and came into operation on November 1st. The existing condemned houses forming the Church Street—Chapel Street Compulsory Purchase Order were demolished and the Council will be erecting 33 dwellings in this Smoke Control Area next year.

House building on the 108 acres of land comprising the Bolton-on-Dearne No. 1 Smoke Control Area commences in 1970 and 120 dwellings are scheduled to be constructed next year.

The Dearne No. 5 Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and comes into operation on June 1st 1970. The area involved is 970 acres, a quarter of the district's acreage, and covers the whole of the western boundary of the Dearne linking up the Thurnscoe No. 1 and Bolton-on-Dearne No. 1 Smoke Control Areas.

While there are only one hundred properties within this area at present, 64 of which are Council-owned, it ensures that any future development in this quarter of the urban district will be subject to smoke control legislation. The majority of the few conversions necessary in this No. 5 Area had already been carried out by the year end.

The Dearne No. 6 Smoke Control Order was prepared and submitted to the Ministry. This covers 120 acres and includes 517 houses already existing within the area and 30 to 40 premises under construction. The 517 occupied dwellings are privately owned, 392 belonging to the Coal Industry Housing Association. The Order covers the south-western part of the district at the Dearne Road—Ingsfield Lane section of Bolton-on-Dearne and objections were received that the Order should not be confirmed mainly on the grounds that solid smokeless fuel was unavailable.

There appears to be a shortage of premium fuels in several parts of the country, presumably due to the supply of natural gas from the North Sea coming into service at a faster rate than was originally envisaged and so causing a closure of the producer gas works and the manufacture of gas coke more quickly than was first planned. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation are in the process of co-ordinating an increase in the supply of hard coke and premium smokeless fuels and have recently stated that an adequate supply of all types of solid smokeless fuels will be available after April 1st 1971.

A hearing was conducted on January 15th 1970 into the Dearne No. 6 Smoke Control Order and the Council modified

its application for date of operation at the Inquiry to be no earlier than July 1st 1971. The results of the hearing will not be known until the spring of 1970.

The installation of appliances capable of burning sunbrite in our smoke control areas has resulted in no smoke control orders having to be suspended in 1969. The demand for this hard coke has put extreme pressure on the sunbrite suppliers.

At the year end 1,181 acres were scheduled under smoke control orders involving 323 occupied houses. It is hoped that when the next Annual Report comes to be written that the number of premises coming under this heading will have reached the thousand mark.

The 1956 Clean Air Act was consolidated by the Clean Air Act of 1968 which came into full operation during the year. This new legislation makes further provisions for abating atmospheric pollution.

The five lead peroxide gauges and one atmospheric deposit gauge set up from June 1st 1958 continued in use during 1969. The figures resulting from the gauge readings are detailed in this section of the report. There is no doubt that the pollution of the atmosphere has reduced over the past ten years according to the gauge readings. Much of this reduction can be attributed to voluntary domestic smoke control being carried out by the residents of the Dearne.

Atmospheric Deposit Gauge—Sewage Works, Bolton-on-Dearne

measuring total solids deposited in tons per square mile.

Month 1969	Tons per square mile		Rainfall inches	Hours of SW Wind
	Total Solids	Acid Content SO ₄		
January	9·44	2·05	1·77"	85
February	12·98	2·78	1·69"	29
March	13·68	2·91	2·52"	5
April	11·29	2·35	2·44"	51
May	18·51	3·88	3·82"	75
June	11·66	2·15	2·36"	45
July	14·61	2·55	2·52"	61
August	7·78	1·69	2·29"	27
September	12·78	2·02	1·06"	56
October	13·48	2·68	0·87"	115
November	11·92	2·15	3·98"	79
December	10·27	2·38	2·32"	62
Monthly Average	12·37	2·47	2·30"	58
· 1958-1968 Average	13·91	2·61	2·05"	64

The year's rainfall was 27.64", 10% above average.

The late summer and early autumn months were fine and warm. October in particular proved to be a real "Indian Summer", and it was surprising to note a deposit of $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons recorded for this month. There were however 115 hours of south westerly winds in October and this gauge is placed primarily to record emissions from the National Coal Board's Coal Carbonisation Plant at Manvers Main, Wath-on-Dearne, particularly when the wind is from the south west.

The figures indicate that some 900 tons of total solids were deposited on the 6.075 square miles of the Dearne Urban District during 1969.

Lead Peroxide Gauges — recording milligrams of Sulphur Dioxide per day collected by 100 sq. cms. of Lead Peroxide.

Month 1969	Sewage Works, Bolton	Dearneside School, Goldthorpe	Y.E.B. Store, Goldthorpe	Council Depot, Thurnscoe	46 Caernarvon Crescent, Bolton
January	2.66	2.67	3.35	2.41	2.58
February	2.34	3.09	2.45	0.99	2.26
March	2.08	2.36	2.38	1.84	2.14
April	2.22	2.18	1.86	1.80	1.80
May	1.75	1.56	1.81	1.57	1.59
June	1.49	1.26	1.52	0.99	1.33
July	1.69	1.26	1.12	1.18	1.07
August	1.69	1.50	1.30	1.35	1.21
September	2.80	1.66	1.40	1.63	1.42
October	2.80	1.87	2.44	2.34	1.89
November	2.88	2.13	2.93	2.79	2.05
December	2.86	3.09	3.03	2.37	2.16
Daily Average	2.27	2.05	2.13	1.77	1.79
1958-1968 Average	3.22	2.02	2.35	2.17	2.10

Daily Average for District (5 combined stations) = 2.00

1958-1968 Daily Average for District = 2.57

As usual the summer period shows a reduction in sulphur emissions.

The R.A.F. Meteorological Office at Finningley provides hourly records of wind velocity and direction which are used in conjunction with the atmospheric pollution readings.

During the year the prevailing wind was from the North West, as opposed to the usual south-westerly one. The average wind speed varied between Beaufort Scales 2 and 3 (5 to 10 m.p.h.) with a maximum recording of Beaufort Scale 8 (45 m.p.h.).

1,238 hours of calm were recorded equivalent to 51 days in a year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(referring to year April 1st, 1969 to March 31st, 1970)

The collection of refuse was maintained throughout the district on a weekly basis. The labour force in the Department was unchanged for the third consecutive year. As the number of properties to be cleansed continues to increase, it is intended to revert to four house refuse collection rounds in the Spring of 1970.

The house refuse has been collected by 3 vehicles since the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic vehicle was brought into service in May 1966. These vehicles are normally the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic rear-loading lorry, a 20 cubic yard Pakamatic rear-loader and one 18 cubic yard Dual Tip rear-loading vehicle. One 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam side loading lorry is engaged in the collection of trade refuse and bulky rubbish, and one additional Karrier Bantam is in reserve as a spare.

The 35 cubic yard Pakamatic was out of service during February and March 1970 as it was returned to the Manufacturers for the automatic bin loading system to be replaced.

A new 18 cubic yard Dual Tip vehicle has been ordered and when this is received, the house refuse rounds will be split up into four areas.

The bulldozer was out of commission for all of November while repairs were carried out to the tractor following its catching fire on the tip.

Protective clothing was issued to each man, the normal replacement issues consist of overalls, donkey jacket, gloves, goggles and rubber boots.

The working week was again one of 40 hours.

The holiday ballot scheme ensured that no more than 4 men were on holiday at the same time during the summer.

The heavy goods vehicle driving licence legislation became law on February 2nd, 1970. This means that if any driver cannot be issued with a certificate stating that he has driven vehicles with an unladen weight of 3 tons upwards for at least six months during the twelve months period 2nd February 1969 to 1st February 1970, he will have to take a Heavy Goods Vehicle Driving Test to drive such lorries after his current ordinary driving licence expires. The Council have agreed to meet the costs involved.

Average estimated yield of Refuse from each house

Test weighings of the various vehicles showed that the average load weights were about the same as for last year. The load weights have therefore been assessed at $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons for the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic machine, $2\frac{7}{8}$ tons for the 20 cubic yard and 18 cubic yard vehicles and $1\frac{3}{8}$ tons for the Karrier Bantam lorry. The Karrier Bantam refuse collector employed mainly on trade refuse collections from the markets, offices, shops and factories carried an average load of half a ton. The bulk of this particular rubbish consists of paper, card-board boxes and similar light refuse.

One cubic yard of rubbish weighs out at about 3 cwts. and the weight of refuse removed from each house during 1969 was about one ton.

LABOUR—Staff Employed

The average number of men employed on the collection of refuse was the same as last year. 23 men, consisting of 5 vehicle drivers and 18 labourers, comprised the full strength of refuse collectors but sickness and holidays reduced this to an average daily turn-out of 19 men.

One man was employed as a bulldozer driver, engaged in the disposal of refuse.

A workman from the public cleansing staff has the regular job of cleansing the district's public conveniences.

The foreman supervised the work of refuse collection and disposal, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work and cleansed blocked drains where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to liberate such blockages on payment of a small charge.

A rodent operator is employed full time on rats and mice destruction work.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The average number of premises on our collection list for the past year was 8,550 (1968 total 8,500). The number of refuse receptacles was 8,800 (1968 total 8,750).

Incentive Bonus Scheme

The series of dustmen's strikes throughout the country in October also affected the Dearne to a slight extent, when the 19 men directly associated with the collection of house refuse went on strike on the last 3 days in October. Following a meeting with the men and their Trade Union representatives, the Council agreed to ask the National Joint Council to the bonus being raised from 3d. to 4d. per bin. At the time of writing this report the necessary approval has not been forthcoming.

The scheme has been in operation from May 1965 and is calculated on the daily output by paying each man (driver and labourers) a bonus of 3d. for each dust-bin emptied in excess of 90 per labourer per day. There is a reduction of the target figure to 75 per man when the labourers per lorry are less than 4 or when the National Coal Board Estate at Bolton-on-Dearne is being scavenged. The area mentioned is more difficult to cleanse than other parts of the district.

Trade Refuse

There are now 140 business premises on the list for removal of trade refuse. Practically all premises coming within the scope of this scheme are contracted with the local authority for the regular removal of their waste. During the seven years that this trade refuse collection service has been in operation the charge has remained at 1s. 0d. per bin. Increased costs will result in this charge becoming 1s. 2d. from April 1st 1970.

Clinker and refuse have been removed regularly from all schools in the district.

Collection Cost per House

The annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site was £3. The cost of collecting a bin, emptying and conveying the refuse to the tip was 1s. 2d.

Abandoned Cars

The Department continued to deal promptly with the collection and removal of abandoned motor vehicles in the district and 13 such vehicles were dealt with during 1969.

36 vehicles have been catered for since 1967 when this service was first put into action. The various methods included :—

1. The storing of saleable cars in the Council's compound until reclaimed or sold.
2. The removal of his vehicle by the owner following service of a notice.
3. The disposal of wrecks following notices being placed on the vehicle stating it would be taken away for destruction in 7 days unless removed during this period.
and
4. The disposal of vehicles at the owner's request.

The expenditure incurred in this particular service has so far been balanced by the income received.

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme

The recovery of salvage which was recommenced in 1961 after a lapse of 4 years, resulted in sales of £112. No special collection was operated and the cost of the scheme was negligible, no charge being made against the service. The money from the sale of metal and rags, the only materials salvaged, is shared—the men receive 75% and the Council the remaining 25%.

SALVAGE

Year : April 1st, 1969 to March 31st, 1970.

The modified scheme of salvage recovery respecting metals and rags only was continued throughout the year.

Materials salvaged and sold during the year

Quantity Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	Materials	Sales		
		£	s.	d.
5 19 2 —	Mixed Scrap Iron ...	...	39	14 6
12 0 25	Non Ferrous Metals	...	69	3 3
3 0 12	Woollens and Rags	...	3	12 1
6 14 3 9		£112	9	10

Since the salvage scheme commenced in 1940, £13,490 has been recovered from the sale of 1,807 tons of materials and 11,671 dozen tins, bottles and jars.

Observations—Public Cleansing

The workmen received a wages award of £1 10s. 0d. per week on 29th September. This is the largest single pay raise awarded to date. The basic wage for a dustman is now £15 10s. 0d. for a 5 day, 40 hour week. The majority of the labourers receive 7s. 0d. more than this amount as they have more than five years service with the Council.

The incentive bonus scheme this year gave an average weekly bonus of over £1 15s. 0d. compared with £1 10s. 0d. last year and with £2 for the first 3 years of the scheme. The average gross wage per man was at least £18 per week for the second half of the year ending 31st March 1970. This is in line with the trend that commenced some thirty years ago, when a dustman's basic wage was in :—

1940	£3 2s. 0d. a week
1950	£5 12s. 6d. a week
and 1960	£9 11s. 6d. a week

The conditions of service also continued to improve with additional sickness benefit allowed and the payment of a percentage of a man's average bonus earnings when on holiday.

The time lost by workmen due to sickness or absence was the least for some time and was equivalent to a rate of 10% for the year.

The total working days lost amounted to 628 days, excluding the 57 days (19 men times 3 days) lost due to the strike.

DISPOSAL

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Marsh Tip, off Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe until the end of June. The disposal site was then temporarily sealed over and tipping operations were transferred to Thurnscoe East. During the period February 1967 to June 1969, 22,000 tons of refuse had been deposited at the Marsh Tip. There is probably a further year's tipping space available at the site if the need arises.

The present disposal is taking place in the old quarry which has been purchased by the Council from the N.C.B. Brickworks Division adjoining Hickleton Main Colliery. A lake of water had formed on the floor of the quarry and the first three months were spent in tipping a mixture of refuse

and surrounding clay into the water to minimise any danger to children playing in the area. Chloride of lime was used to mask smells arising from the vegetable waste etc. being tipped into the lake. Red shale was laid on sections of the waterlogged roadway so that the vehicles could negotiate along the tip. The bulldozer garage was transferred from the Goldthorpe Marsh Tip and re-erected on the site where the brick kilns used to be. I am pleased to say that no major problems have as yet arisen following the first nine months of tipping house refuse into water.

SUMMARY OF LOADS Tipped at Marsh Tip, Goldthorpe

House Refuse :					Lorry Loads
35 cu. yd. Pakamatic	...	...	...	...	154
20 cu. yd. Pakamatic	...	...	...	...	248
18 cu. yd. Pakamatic	209
7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam	76

Trade Refuse :

7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam	271
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Tipped at Quarry Tip, Thurnscoe East

House Refuse :

35 cu. yd. Pakamatic	315
20 cu. yd. Pakamatic	766
18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	694
7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam	667

Trade Refuse :

7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam	738
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Total Lorry Loads ... 3,180

Expressed as Tons ... 9,050

PUBLIC CLEANSING — COSTING RETURNS
Cost Statement 1969 - 70

Revenue Account

			Collection	Disposal	Total
			£	£	£
1. Gross Expenditure					
(i) Labour	...	...	16,187	749	16,936
(ii) Transport	...	...	9,625	709	10,334
(iii) Plant, equipment etc.	...		1,923	246	2,169
			27,735	1,704	29,439
2. Gross Income	...	...	574	398	972
3. Net Cost	...	...	27,161	1,306	28,467
4. Capital Expenditure met from Revenue	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unit Costs			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5. Gross cost per ton, labour only	35	9	1	8	37 5
6. Gross cost per ton, transport only	21	2	1	7	22 9
7. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	60	0	2	11	62 11
			£	£	£
8. Net cost per 1,000 population	...		1,023	49	1,072
9. Net cost per 1,000 premises	...		3,176	153	3,329

Operational Statistics

10. Area (Statute acres) land and inland water	...	...	...	3,888 acres
11. Population at 30th June 1969 (Registrar General's Estimate)	...			26,550
12. Percentage of refuse collected actually weighed	...	...	...	0.5%
13. Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	19 cwts
14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	...	8,550 premises
15. Premises from which collection is made weekly	...	...	...	100%
16. Average haul, single journey to final disposal point	...	...	...	2 miles
17. Kerbside collection if practised	...			Nil
18. Total refuse disposed of (tons)	...			9,050 tons

19. Method of disposal (Salvage excluded) Controlled Tipping : 100%

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse :
Analysis of income and tonnage :

	Income	Tonnage Collected
Trade Refuse ...	£860	505
Salvage	£112	7

21. Remarks :

Item 1 (ii) Transport : The rates charged for transport covers depreciation of vehicles.

Item 1 (iii) Plant Equipment etc. : This included £1,179 in respect of renewal of dustbins.

SECTION 'D' HOUSING IN THE AREA

There were 8,310 habitable houses in the urban district at the end of 1969.

House Erection

During the year 121 houses were provided. These included 113 built by the Council and 8 by private enterprise. The total post-war housing construction to date comprises 2,665 premises, consisting of 346 private houses, 964 National Coal Board houses and 1,355 Council properties. The second stage of the Council's Low Grange Farm Estate at Thurnscoe and the first stage of the Council's Church Street, Thurnscoe development were completed this year.

House Demolition

Clearance Areas

The forty houses Nos. 2—40 Church Street and Nos. 1—39 Chapel Street, Thurnscoe were demolished and the site cleared on May 14th. The four houses Nos. 33—39 Albert Street, Thurnscoe were demolished and the site cleared on August 28th. The Council demolished the four houses Nos. 2—8 George Street, Thurnscoe on November 25th in default of the owners carrying out the necessary clearance action.

A compulsory purchase order was made on the property Nos. 28—42 Chapel Street, Thurnscoe. A local public enquiry was held respecting this order on July 15th and the Order was subsequently confirmed on October 27th.

A Clearance Order was made on houses Nos. 12—18 Mexborough Road, Bolton-on-Dearne. A local public enquiry was held respecting this also on July 15th and as a result the order was confirmed by the Minister on October 27th. No. 18 Mexborough Road was taken out of the area as there was already an individual demolition order made on this house.

During the life of the Dearne U.D.C. (1937 - 1969), 955 people have been rehoused from 290 condemned dwellings.

Individual Unfit Houses

Closing Orders were made on Nos. 134 and 136 Main Street, Goldthorpe. The tenants of No. 136 Main Street were rehoused by the Council in November. A Closing Order was also made on No. 49 Chapel Street, Thurnscoe.

An undertaking was accepted from the owner of No. 65 High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne to make this house in all respects fit and the house was made re-habitable in December.

No. 2 Garbutt Street, Bolton-on-Dearne was demolished by the owner in September.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respects fit

The Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 as amended by the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations 1932 which place a duty on the local authority to inspect and record particulars of dwellinghouses within the district that are not in all respects fit, were repealed by the Housing Act 1969 on August 25th. Section 70 of this Act however places a similar duty on the authority and the same procedure has continued to operate.

104 inspections of dwellinghouses were made and particulars recorded under these headings.

During the year 34 houses were made in all respects fit.

The Rent Act 1957

Little use is now being made by tenants of this Act. Recent Housing legislation and particularly the 1969 Housing Act will result in the majority of houses having a de-controlled rent in the next year or two.

To obtain a certificate of disrepair and thus reduce the rent, the tenant has to have occupied the house from or before 1957 in addition to the house having a number of defects.

The details of this year's activities are :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

There were no applications for disrepair certificates during 1969.

Part II—Application for cancellation of Certificates

There was one application by a landlord to the local authority for cancellation of a certificate of disrepair and this was granted.

Provisional Approval and Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act 1969 came into operation on the 25th August this year. One of the main purposes of the Act is to increase the number of improvements being carried out at older property and consequently preserve and modernise the old but reasonably fit stock of houses.

At the same time that an owner applies for an improvement or standard grant he may apply for a certificate of provisional approval with a view to the Rent Officer fixing a fair rent to be charged at his property.

Following such an application, the house is inspected and a list of repair works necessary to make the house fit forwarded to the applicant. On receipt of a signed declaration that the owner will carry out the detailed repairs and that the standard amenities will be installed on completion of the work, the Council issue the certificate of provisional approval. The house-tenant must agree to pay the rent fixed by the Rent Officer before the necessary work can be commenced.

When a qualification certificate application is made, the premises are given a thorough inspection to see that the standard amenities are provided and if any defects are noted these are listed to the applicant. When a signed declaration is received from the owner that the required repairs have been completed a re-inspection is made. If this proved satisfactory the Council can then issue the qualification certificate.

Any fair rent fixed by the Rent Officer does not become effective (i.e. paid by the tenant) until 1971 and the increase must not exceed 7s. 6d. per year or a fifth of the increase if more than 37s. 6d., until the limit is reached.

Ten applications for Provisional Approval Certificates and one application for a Qualification Certificate had been dealt with by the year end. It is possible that a great deal of work will have to be carried out by your Inspectors during the next two years under this heading.

Improvement of Dwellings—Grants

The number of voluntary applications for improvement grants to their houses by property owners continues to be satisfactory. There were 222 grants issued during the year, comprising 2 special grants and 220 standard grants.

Since the scheme commenced 1,410 grants have been issued consisting of 172 discretionary, 2 special and 1,236 standard grants. The percentage of rented houses for which grants are given remains high (as distinct from owner-occupied dwellings).

Nearly one quarter of the premises which were built before the 1939-45 War have had improvement grants issued by the Council.

For the fourth successive year tenants made use of the compulsory provisions of the 1964 Housing Act requiring the Council to serve improvement notices on the owners of their privately rented houses. 25 such representations were made in 1969. A total of 116 applications have been made under this Act and the position to date is as follows :—

Improvement works completed	60
Improvement grants applied for, but work not yet carried out	12
Notices served by landlords for the Council to purchase the property	26
Preliminary or Improvement Notices served with no further action at 31st December	14
Applications or notices withdrawn	4
Total	116

The Council have accepted all the 26 Purchase Notices served on them by the house-owners concerned. A number of the dwellings are now the property of the local authority and the sale price of the remaining houses is being negotiated per the District Valuer.

No work has as yet had to be carried out by the Council on compulsory improvements in default of the owner. When the twelve months allowed in the Notice has expired the landlord has applied for and received a loan from the local authority for the other half of the improvement costs involved in addition to the standard grant allowance.

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD SUPPLY

Meat Milk and Other Foods

The three private slaughterhouses continued in operation throughout the year. One slaughterhouse is situated at Goldthorpe, one at Thurnscoe and the other at Bolton-on-Dearne. They were all relicensed as complying with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations.

There was evidence of tuberculosis found in three of the pigs slaughtered in 1969. No cattle killed during the year were affected with tuberculosis.

Raw untreated milk is sold within the district from two sources; one of these is a local farmer, the other a Dairy Company. A sample of each was submitted to the public health laboratory for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and the analyses proved to be negative. Both samples passed the Methylene Blue Test.

Food Premises

The total number of food premises within the Dearne is 193 made up as follows: Butchers 28; General Shops 72; Greengrocers 14; Confectioners 4; Fried Fish and Chip Shops 20; Bakeries 9; Off Licensed Shops 10; Public Houses 13; Clubs 17; Chemists 6; (Food Hawkers are mentioned later in the Report.) The number of food shops has decreased annually for years.

Of the foregoing 193 premises 86 are registered for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. There is now no ice-cream manufactured within the Dearne Area. 17 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955. Three premises are licensed as slaughterhouses.

There are no poultry processing premises or egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

Inspection of Food Premises

463 visits were paid to food premises during the year, 350 to slaughterhouses and 113 to other food premises. Minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been dealt with by informal action.

**Registration of Hawkers of Food and Their Premises.
Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers)
Act 1951**

There are 42 food hawkers currently in business within the Dearne Area who are registered by the Local Authority.

Fourteen food storage premises registered for that purpose are now being used.

Public Markets

The two open markets, the privately owned one at Thurnscoe and the Council's Goldthorpe Market were inspected regularly during the year.

There has been no change in the condition of the markets but it is the Council's intention to construct a number of permanent "shop-stalls" for food vendors at the Goldthorpe market and these will be erected in 1970.

No serious infringements against the Food Hygiene Regulations have occurred.

Meat Inspection

Your inspectors made 350 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected the carcases and offals of 1,300 food animals. Details of the meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and the percentage of the incidence of disease are recorded elsewhere. The system of meat inspection laid down by the 1963 Meat Inspection Regulations has been adhered to rigidly. A free service of inspection has always been given to the butchers and there seems no reason why this should not continue.

All wiping cloths are now banned from use in the dressing of carcases and the slaughtermen are using water hoses equipped with a spray gun delivering the water as a fine mist. Occasionally strong paper disposable cloths are used to wipe down the carcases and offal.

Further legislation was issued during the year concerning the removal of unsound meat from slaughterhouses. The Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969 came into force on November 1st and from that date meat unfit for human consumption had to be sterilised before removal or taken to a place where it would be sterilised or destroyed in accordance with written arrangements made with the public health inspectors. The slaughterhouse occupiers signed for all unsound meat to be removed by the public health inspector and destroyed on the refuse tip.

There has still been no necessity for the Council to fix the times when slaughtering may occur as it is now rare for inspections to have to be made outside normal working hours. This does result in an average of 7 visits per week to the slaughterhouses to inspect some 4 animals per visit however, which is rather a low figure per inspection.

Meat Inspection

The following list records the meat and offal rejected by your Public Health Inspectors as unfit for sale for human food during the year.

Beasts

23 Livers	...	...	...	...	322	lbs.
1 Head and Tongue		...	...	30	lbs.	
3 Pairs Lungs	...	...	...	36	lbs.	
1 Pair Kidneys	...	...	...	6	lbs.	
4 Hearts	...	...	...	16	lbs.	

Sheep

5 Livers	...	...	...	10	lbs.	
2 Pairs Lungs	...	...	...	4	lbs.	

Pigs

5 Livers	...	...	...	15	lbs.	
4 Pairs Lungs	...	...	...	12	lbs.	
7 Hearts	...	...	...	3½	lbs.	
3 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	30	lbs.	

484½ lbs.

The quality of the animals slaughtered has been very good and this is the least amount of meat and offal that has had to be condemned by your inspectors in a year.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

21 licenses to slaughter or stun animals were issued to slaughtermen during the year. In all cases the licences specified that the type of instrument to be used be a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair and the period of the licence be one year. 5 slaughtermen were restricted to the

killing of pigs only, and the remainder to the killing of cattle, sheep and pigs. One new licence was issued to a slaughterman providing for the licence holder to be subject to supervision by an experienced slaughterman. No cases have come to notice of any cruelty to animals—slaughtering in the local slaughterhouses has been carried out in a humane manner.

Slaughterhouses

Three licensed private slaughterhouses were in use regularly throughout the year. These are old buildings which were improved in accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 and the Slaughterhouses Construction Regulations. There is one licenced slaughterhouse situated at Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe and Bolton-on-Dearne respectively.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	288	26	Nil	661	325	Nil
Number inspected	288	26	Nil	661	325	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned						
	21	3	—	6	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7%	11%	—	1%	3%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned						
	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis						
	—	—	—	—	1%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned						
	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION

During 1969 two prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The first concerned a Dairy Company who were fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs for selling a bottle of milk containing a piece of cardboard.

The second concerned a food hawker who was fined £3 and £3 3s. 0d. costs for selling pork pies found to be mouldy.

UNSAFE FOOD

The food listed below was surrendered voluntarily.

Custard	... ...	5 tins	Frozen Foods :—
Tomatoes	... ...	98 tins	Vegetables ... 332 cartons
Fruit	... ...	132 tins	Meat 196 cartons
Milk and Cream	13 tins		Fish 689 cartons
Meat	... ...	55 tins	Cakes and
Vegetable	... ...	102 tins	Pastry ... 153 cartons
Fish	... ...	4 tins	Sausage ... 30 cartons
Rice Pudding	... ...	24 tins	Chicken ... 75 cartons
Bacon	... ...	116 lbs.	Cheeseburgers 1 carton
Cheese	... ...	8 lbs.	Faggots ... 7 cartons
Liver	... ...	14 lbs.	Fruit 55 cartons
Ham	... ...	51 lbs.	Sweet Corn ... 13 cartons
Sausage	... ...	68 lbs.	Beefburgers 74 cartons
			Dessert ... 17 cartons
			Rissoles ... 12 cartons
			Ice-Cream ... 84 cartons

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
 Infectious Diseases (Corrected) Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 Yr.	Age Distribution						
				65 and Over	45 - 64	25 - 44	15 - 24	5 - 9	4	3
Scarlet Fever	9	9	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	95	95	3	20	15	10	11	33	2	1
Dysentery	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	23	23	—	—	—	—	10	7	3	2
TOTALS	130	130	3	21	17	11	11	49	10	5
									2	1
										—

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1969

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	84	45	129
Non-Pulmonary	...	11	5	16
		95	50	145

No. Removed from Register during 1969

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Total
		M.	F.	
Deaths	...	5	—	8
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)	...	20	20	51
		25	20	59

Additions to Register during 1969

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Total
		M.	F.	
New Notifications	...	3	2	7
Other (cases restored to Register, transfers etc.)		1	1	2
		4	3	9

New Notifications 1969

Age Groups :	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Total
		M.	F.	
15-24	...	—	1	1
25-44	...	—	—	2
45-64	...	1	1	2
65+	...	2	—	2
		3	2	7

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